



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-234
Friday
4 December 1992

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 30 November, and until further notice, the DAILY REPORT will cease publishing the "Front Page" feature.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Cameroon

Biya Urges Team Spirit at First Cabinet Meeting

AB0312144492 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] In Cameroon, the government, which was formed on 27 November, held its first Cabinet meeting yesterday. On that occasion, President Biya advised the members of government to practice team spirit and to try to explain their activities to the general public through the state media.

It will also be noted that the National Human Rights and Freedom Committee met yesterday to take stock of its activities before and after the 11 October presidential elections.

[Paris Radio France Internationale in French at 1230 GMT on 3 December reports the following: "In Cameroon, the first Cabinet meeting took place yesterday. At that meeting, President Biya advised his ministers to practice team spirit, show cohesion, and to try to explain their activities broadly to the general public."]

President Leaves on 'Private Visit to Europe'

AB0312202592 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Here is a communique from the Civilian Office of the Presidency of the Republic: The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, left Cameroon late this morning for a short private visit to Europe.

Chad

President Pardons Striking Civil Servants

AB0312145792 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Address by Chadian President Idriss Deby in Ndjamenia on 30 November, on the occasion of the celebration of the second anniversary of his attainment of power—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Chadians, as in every stock taking, we have achieved both positive and negative results. Insecurity and the economic and financial situations are the main concern of the government and the whole country. Any time we record progress on the road to freedom and democracy, unfortunate incidents, assassinations, and armed attacks slow down our progress. But all this must not make us forget the progress made, nor must it daunt our political determination. We will not stop making progress because since 1 December 1990, Chadians have already turned toward the future. Like each of you, I am particular about the electoral dates. Like each of you, I am taking note of the various aspects of the country's political development. Despite disagreements of all

kinds, we hope to accomplish our democratic program within the deadline fixed by the national charter.

Meanwhile, the government must increase its effort to restructure the administration and, particularly, ensure the security of citizens and their goods. Despite the disapproval of certain foreign shades of opinion, I am convinced that only the execution of those responsible for assassinations can dissuade people from committing sordid crimes. The government will obviously see to it that the convicts are duly tried and benefit from legal assistance.

Fellow Chadians, are some of the social disturbances that we experienced this year a manifestation of some people's desire to test whether changes have really been made, or is it a manifestation of their impatience to obtain reparation for demands that have been stifled for too long? I believe that the recently gained freedom will lure people away from forbidden fruits for a long time to come. But I am also certain that the increasing economic difficulties forced workers very early to indulge in social struggle. The steps taken by trade union federations to reject the decision to reduce salaries and the number of civil servants are caused by this situation. Measures were adopted in agreement with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The government explained their usefulness and their inevitable nature. Some workers decided to cross swords. The result of this state of things was the disorganization of many public utilities and a big loss for state coffers.

I am very much aware of the importance of salary arrears. I am also sensitive to difficulties that people experience in their homes but can we replenish state coffers through showdowns? Can we find alternative solutions to the adjustment program by closing our offices down? I do not think so. The truth is that the government has always been open to discussions with all the social partners on solutions to the country's financial problems. Unfortunately, certain partners, instead of making their proposals, block dialogue with conditions of representativeness and other political conditions.

In the face of the worsening situation, and to halt the disintegration of the administration, the government was forced to take disciplinary measures against some civil servants. Those measures, which are purely conservational, were taken to safeguard the administration. But if those affected change their minds for the better, the government is ready to cancel the disciplinary measures. As of now, I proclaim the lifting of the suspension affecting the civil servants to enable all of them to resume work after the anniversary celebration.

It is, however, understood that those who were absent from work in October and November will not receive the salaries corresponding to this period of absence. I call on all workers to become aware of our country's economic difficulties and to refrain from disrupting public order and peace, an essential condition for finding solutions to

this situation. If any partners have proposals, they can be discussed properly within the commission charged with resolving the social crisis.

Fellow Chadians, the entire world is going through a period of economic difficulties. Africa, particularly Chad, are more severely affected than the wealthy countries. We have to get ready to face other difficulties and to make sacrifices. Any promises of easiness are only an illusion. I therefore call on you to remain calm and open to dialogue. I take this opportunity to congratulate and thank sincerely the various civil servants who kept the state apparatus working during the period of unrest. The self-denial and love of work they exhibited during those two months are obvious proof of their patriotism.

On the political scene, there has been a rapid blossoming of political parties and associations which are now competing with one another in their activities. With the upcoming sovereign national conference, we expect contributions from all the political parties and social strata to set the basis for an administrative and political system liable to end the permanent dissatisfaction and recurring wars.

Chadian women and men, two years ago, when the Patriotic Salvation Movement entered our capital, I conveyed to you the joy of the patriotic fighters who contributed to the fall of the dictatorship and to the establishment of freedom. The patriots fought not for their individual freedom, but for each Chadian's freedom. I would, therefore, like each Chadian to consider 1 December as a day of forgiveness. It is also with the participation of each Chadian that we intend to build a just and peaceful society in Chad. As a token of peace, as a token of love and of goodwill, I call on each of you to participate without any misgivings in the celebration of this day of liberation and democracy. Long live Chad.

Congo

Army Urges Political Leaders To Solve Crisis

AB0212230692 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Text] The meeting of party leaders, which is taking place at the Congress Palace under the supervision of the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] High Command, is still going on. This last chance meeting, initiated by the FAC, is to find a solution to the political crisis seriously disrupting the country. Your wisdom must be resorted to so that peace may return to the country. General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, chief of the defense staff, stated at the opening of the meeting, for the politicians are the only ones who have caused this crisis. According to Gen. Mokoko, the solution should be found today, and that is why the meeting is continuing presently. If there is no solution, the Army will be forced to denounce the politicians before the people. Let us listen to Gen. Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko:

[Begin recording] We will address your hearts, because you are political leaders. You are the ones who formulate the watchwords. I speak on behalf of the Armed Forces and, especially, on behalf of those who bear the weight of military hierarchy and who convinced us to take this initiative: The rank and file of the Armed Forces and of the police have requested us to make you—political leaders—understand that you are behind this situation and that you are the ones who should find a solution. [end recording]

Conscious of all that is happening in the country, Gen. Mokoko addressed a message on this occasion to politicians, who should find a solution to this problem.

[Begin recording] Messrs. politicians and political leaders, we want to touch your hearts, your patriotic spirits, your sense of the nation. We must be respected. How we will go about it does not matter much. We will not be laughed at if we save peace. Otherwise, you will force us to denounce you before our people, because we indeed will clear ourselves of our responsibility. People should not describe us inside and outside the country as incompetent concerning the security of our fellow citizens and that of their property. We are sorry; we do not know what to do in this case, but we note that there is in the country a problem that has torn it in two. It is impossible to think of ruling people and at the same time stand firm and refuse to be flexible. Even though public order is ensured, even though there is security, we always will be at the starting point. That is why in the simplest way and with simple words we call on you to find a solution. [end recording]

Communique Issued On Political Accords

AB0312083092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Communique issued in Brazzaville on agreement between the presidential group and the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party alliance; date not given—read by Police Director Colonel Paul Mboto]

[Text] After consultations with the various political parties, President Pascal Lissouba will appoint a new prime minister, who will form a national union government. That is one of the points agreed upon following the consultations between the Union for Democratic Renewal [URD]-Congolese Labor Party [PCT] coalition and the presidential majority. It also emerged from the consultations that the opposition will chair the preparatory commission for the legislative elections, while the new national union government and the preparatory commission will jointly fix the date for the legislative elections which have been maintained. Also, the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] will monitor the implementation of the agreement. Listen to Colonel Paul Mboto, director of the National Police Service:

[Begin recording] The presidential (?group) and the URD-PCT alliance have agreed on the following points:

1. [number as heard] The setting up of a national union government to be headed by a prime minister appointed by the president upon consultations with political parties;

The chairmanship of the preparatory commission for the legislative elections will go to the URD-PCT alliance;

The new government and the commission will jointly fix new dates for the elections;

All youths or Congolese citizens that have been arrested behind the barricades will be set free as of tomorrow [3 December];

The ongoing preparations for the legislative elections are hereby cancelled with immediate effect, and the commission to be set up will be responsible for such preparations;

All these decisions will be in force until a new National Assembly is voted in;

The parties have agreed to solemnly appeal to the people to constantly support the FAC and the police so that they can gradually eradicate the phenomenon of illegal possession of war weapons by civilians;

An appeal will be made to those who sponsor armed gangs to put an end to any such activities likely to disrupt peace and law and order;

Last, the two sides agreed to entrust the FAC with monitoring the implementation of this agreement. [end recording]

These consultations, which are being held at the Congress Palace and which will end this morning, have been initiated by the FAC and endorsed by the head of state and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

Rwanda

President on Arusha Negotiations, Security

EA0212230092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Speech by President Juvenal Habyarimana on 1 December; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] Rwandans, I address you today in a short speech on two problems of national importance. I do so in my capacity as president of the Republic in order to assure you that the negotiations at Arusha are taking place smoothly and to remind all of us of the responsibilities expected of us in the present troubled and tragic times.

Regarding the negotiations at Arusha, each of us is preoccupied by their development. A return to peace in our country and stability in our region—and hence the resumption of development in our country—depends on these negotiations. It is extremely important that the

Arusha agreements win the backing of our country's political trends and that no exclusion occurs. Consensus on this subject is indispensable in order to express the reconciliation of all Rwandans with themselves.

Because there are growing fears that these minimum requests might not be met, thus jeopardizing the basis of the negotiations and the peace negotiations due to result from them, I insist—after consultations I held with political parties, with church representatives, and our foreign friends—I insist on clarifying before the entire nation the principles which must serve as guidelines to the negotiators concerning points which have given rise to so much fear and worry. The clarification does not mean that points on which agreement has already been reached must be reviewed. It is instead on the guidance to be given henceforth to the negotiations, on how to implement the negotiations in practical terms.

Regarding power-sharing during the transitional period leading to elections, the two points on which clarification is to be made concern the distribution of seats within the executive and the setting up of the Transitional National Assembly.

Regarding the executive—and thus regarding the transitional government—it is a matter of preventing one group of political trends from detaining on a permanent basis within the executive the two-thirds majority provided in the 30 October Arusha agreement's Article 21 and to work out its modalities of implementation in case one or several of its members are absent [sentence as heard]. The setting up of a transitional government which includes political trends other than the political parties which are members of the current transitional government might help in attaining this imperative.

On elections: Although it is true that a certain number of factors make it difficult at present to hold the general elections needed to provide a democratic National Assembly with deputies validated by the people's votes, the principle of nomination [of deputies, as opposed to direct election] which must be implemented at the beginning of the transition—which concerns the transitional legislative body—cannot be tolerated for long.

So the transition period should not last, whatever happens, over 12 months, after which the election will give a true picture of existing political trends and provide our country with republican institutions validated by the will of the people. This 12-month period can then coincide with the expiration of the existing deputies' term of office at the end of 1993.

Pending the elections, the nominated members of the transitional legislative body should also consider the need for a balance between the various political trends. Parallel measures dealing with the future of current National Development Council [CND] members must also be worked out.

Although difficulties might arise over the general and presidential elections, elections at the communal level

should not be held up pending the end of the transitional period. Communal elections are needed to strengthen our democracy's achievements at the grassroots level and provide communes left without burgomasters with new, legitimized ones, as well as replacing controversial ones in a proper manner. This, in my view, is in a way an extremely important measure against the insecurity problems now prevailing in our communes.

Regarding the implementation of the [Arusha] agreements, the utmost care must be taken to ensure that they are implemented as realistically as possible, and this to ensure that genuine national reconciliation—which is the main aim of the negotiations—takes place.

The Arusha negotiations must also work out a realistic timetable for the implementation of the agreements to enable Rwanda to put infrastructures in place and amend laws.

To ensure that the agreements are legally enforceable and that the entire Rwandan people fully back them [words indistinct] conviction, the negotiators must choose the manner by which to seek approval for the agreements, that is to say by way of the current CND or by means of a referendum.

The above is what I insisted on clarifying publicly so that no ambiguity at all affecting either the orientation or the spirit guiding the negotiations will remain before the results expected from these negotiations materialize. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Troops Withdraw From Prime Minister's Office

AB0312173492 London BBC World Service in English
1500 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Reports from the capital of Zaire, Kinshasa, say that troops in armored vehicles surrounding the offices of the prime minister have been withdrawn. The troops are believed to have been deployed on the orders of President Mobutu, who has been locked in a power struggle with the prime minister, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, for the past year. Yesterday, President Mobutu ordered Mr. Tshisekedi to form a new government within two days. It is not clear where Mr. Tshisekedi is. This report from Ofeibea Quist-Arcton:

[Begin recording] [Quist-Arcton] The battle between Zaire's President Mobutu and Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi dates back more than a decade. The two were [words indistinct] together last year in a stormy political marriage that lasted barely a week after the president sacked Mr. Tshisekedi as the interim prime minister. But Zaire's foremost opposition leader bounced back and challenged more than a quarter of a century of Mr. Mobutu's autocratic rule. And Mr. Tshisekedi continued to defy Zaire's veteran leader. He has refused to comply with president Mobutu's (order) for him to dissolve the government and appoint a broader-based coalition cabinet. Etienne Tshisekedi insisted he takes his orders not from the president but from the pro-democracy national conference installed to bring urgently needed political reform to Zaire.

Now, the prime minister looks set for a head-on confrontation with his arch enemy by refusing to obey last night's ultimatum to name a new government by tomorrow, the day the national political conference is due to end. Observers say this is a [words indistinct] to replace Mr. Tshisekedi as prime minister. [end recording]

Djibouti

Minister Says Election Procedures Ready

EA0412110092 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] In order to counter rumors which have been circulating in the country to the effect that the government has not prepared the procedures to be followed in the 18 December general elections, the minister of interior, posts and communications, Mr. Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh, today said that all election regulations and procedures are ready and that they will be published in the official gazette. The minister also said that the government has taken all measures necessary to ensure that the elections are held properly. The minister added that all those who vote will be marked with indelible ink.

Answering a question regarding whether a voter can vote in absentia, the minister replied that although the opposition parties are opposed to this system of voting, it is not something new since it used to take place in past elections. He said the election regulations allow this system of voting. The minister said the December elections cannot be an exception. Finally the minister said that all the recognized opposition parties should name their representatives so that they could be included in the election committee whose role would be to ensure that the elections are held in accordance with the regulations.

Kenya

Asians 'Fleeing', Fear Election Violence

EA0312220092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] A committee member of Youth for KANU [Kenya African National Union] 92, Mikak Bir Kirgan, today claimed that members of the Asian community had started fleeing the country in what he termed as large numbers for fear of discrimination and violence to be unleashed on them should one of the opposition parties win the elections. He said those leaving were going to London and New Delhi. Kirgan pointed out that the opposition was responsible for driving a wedge between the Asian community and other Kenyans. He added in a statement that irresponsible utterances and careless rhetoric by the opposition leaders had threatened the continued peace and unity Kenya had enjoyed for years. He appealed to non-African Kenyans not to panic and to continue assisting well-meaning citizens in nation-building.

KTN, in its independent investigations, discovered that an unusual number of people were making daily visits to the immigration departments in search of passports or their renewals. A source at immigration said, although the trend was normal at this time of the year, a number of the travelers wanted to be away during the elections.

Somalia

Correction: Former SNM Leader on Clan War

AB0112133392

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Former SNM Leader on Clan War, Leadership," published in the 1 December Sub Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, pages 4-5.

Page 5, column one, fourth paragraph, only sentence, please make read: "...estimate, but I want to guess it...", clearing queried words;

Sixth paragraph, second sentence, please make read: "...it that way. In my view, this kind of fighting...", rewording, deleting editorial notation;

Column two, second full paragraph, second sentence, please make read: "...frankly speaking, I and many other people tried to correct...", rewording.

Tanzania

President Urges Increased Exports

EA0412110892 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has challenged Tanzanians to increase the volume, quality and value of exports as one of the most effective way of promoting faster economic recovery and effect sustainable development in the country. He was officially opening a three-day national economic policy workshop at the Kilimanjaro Hotel yesterday [30 November] organized by the University of Dar es Salaam.

Underscoring the necessity towards that end, the president said post-Cold War events have contributed to making economic self-reliance not only a virtue but a necessity. The president said the end to Cold War has made the Western world more concerned with affairs of eastern Europe than issues of poverty elimination and political stability of developing countries. Coupled with this, the president cited declining demand for primary commodities, continued fall in their price, and what he called aid fatigue to developing countries from the international community as among factors contributing to the necessity for self-reliance.

Trade Representative 'Withdrawn' From Angola*MB0312203092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 3 Dec 92*

[Text] The South African Government has accused elements of the Angolan Government of deliberately conducting a blackmail campaign against it.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said this has been based on lies that South Africa was giving UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military support. The spokesman said even the United Nations monitors in Angola had confirmed that there was no evidence of the sort. South Africa had acted as mediator at the Angolan Government's request and private aircraft had been used when putting proposals to both the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA. In addition, no military assistance of any nature whatsoever had been given to UNITA.

The spokesman also announced that the South African trade representative had been withdrawn from Luanda. South Africans have also been advised not to visit Angola.

Mugabe Accusations on Angola Involvement Rejected*MB0312195792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 3 Dec 92*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 3 SAPA—The government on Thursday night rejected accusations by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe that South Africa was destabilising the southern African region, with reference to the situation in Angola. "There is no basis for unsubstantiated allegations of support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the present conflict in Angola, Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans said in a statement.

In the first official reaction to President Mugabe's accusations on Thursday that South Africa was involved in moves to topple the Angolan Government and in "hostile manoeuvres" in the rest of the sub-continent, Mr Evans said South Africa supported the peace process in Angola. All South Africa's efforts had been directed to promoting peace in that country, Mr Evans said. "In the circumstances and in view of the volatile situation in Angola, South Africa is revising its position and a further statement will be issued within 24 hours."

Mr Mugabe, who is also chairman of the Frontline States grouping, was delivering his annual state-of-the-nation address to Parliament when he attacked South Africa on Thursday. His remarks followed accusations that South Africa was flying military jets and transport aircraft clandestinely over neighbouring territories to deliver supplies to UNITA in an effort to boost a military takeover in Angola after the rebel movement lost the first democratic elections.

Mr Mugabe's attack followed a meeting with a senior envoy from Angola's ruling MPLA [Popular Movement

for the Liberation of Angola] government in Harare on Wednesday during which he agreed to a request for the Frontline States to hold an urgent summit. Observers expected the meeting to be held next week.

In its reaction the South African Government also said South Africa had applied considerable resources to peace and economic co-operation in southern Africa, including Zimbabwe. "It will continue to do so as the survival of the neighbouring states is dependent on pragmatic relations in the areas of trade, energy, transportation, food production, health and disaster relief," Mr Evans said.

Government Declines Comment on Airspace Violations*MB0312113492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 3 Dec 92*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 3 SAPA—The Department of Foreign Affairs says it cannot comment on reports of a second series of violations of Zimbabwe's airspace by South African aircraft this week.

A foreign affairs spokesman in Pretoria said the department could not comment on the allegations made in Zimbabwe's HERALD newspaper on Thursday until the Zimbabwean Government had lodged an official complaint with Pretoria.

A previous complaint of airspace violations in October was being investigated by the South African Defence Force and civil aviation authorities and a report was expected soon, the spokesman said.

The HERALD, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, carried a report quoting "reliable government sources" as saying that five violations were tracked by Air Force of Zimbabwe radar between Saturday and Tuesday this week.

Thursday's claims follow allegations that South Africa has been flying heavy transport planes into Angola with supplies for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]—which has repeatedly been denied by South Africa.

SAP 'To Fight Fire With Fire'*MB0412111692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 4 Dec 92*

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria Dec 4 SAPA—South African Police [SAP] will fight "fire with fire", SAP Commissioner Johan van der Merwe warned on Friday [4 December] in the wake of attacks allegedly perpetrated by the Pan African Congress' [PAC] military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army].

Addressing a passing-out parade in Pretoria, Gen van der Merwe sternly warned that acts of aggression against the people of South Africa would be "severely dealt with". The general also called for the death penalty in cases where policemen were intentionally murdered.

Between January and November this year 209 policemen had been murdered—the highest figure in history. Facts indicated that "trained persons" were responsible for these murders, said Gen van der Merwe. A perception apparently existed among them that the murder of policemen could be coupled with political motives and that they could then escape punishment for their abhorrent deeds, he added. "The sooner a firm point of view is adopted in this regard (on the death penalty), the sooner the incidence of murders of members of the SAP will be reduced."

The SAP's track record showed policemen could hunt down "these terrorists irrespective of where they may be hiding". "The police will not treat them with kid gloves," warned the general.

Firearms had been used in 80 of the 88 cases where policemen had been murdered on duty up to October this year. Attacks with AK47 rifles represented 38 incidents. He noted the figures represented an increase of 66 per cent compared with last year.

Turning to criticism of the SAP, Gen van der Merwe said "wild and unsubstantiated" allegations had been made against the force. Although the SAP had succeeded in proving "most of the allegations as unfounded" the negative perception of the force continued. "When criticism is deserved, by all means criticise, but do so on the basis of facts, and without condemnation based on occurrences in the past."

Conceding that there was a "huge backlog" in the relationship between the SAP and communities, Gen van der Merwe said the force realised that it needed the trust and co-operation of various communities in the country. The force, however, wrestled with the problem that certain communities—due to circumstances beyond the SAP's control—had never really become involved in policing.

Queenstown Restaurant Bombed, 18 Injured

MB0412054392 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Eighteen whites have been injured in a bomb explosion at a restaurant in Queenstown in an attack apparently racially motivated and recording [as heard] the campaign of urban terrorism in South Africa. Five of the injured are in a serious condition and have been admitted to East London's Frere Hospital.

The device, which police say may have been concealed in a leather case brought in by two men and a woman, exploded in the Spur Restaurant in Cathcart Street,

causing extensive damage. The complex is being cordoned off by members of the police and the defense force. The attack follows last week's shooting and hand grenade incident at King William's Town in which four people were killed. The armed wing of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], warned South Africans in the wake of the incident to expect more acts of terror.

APLA's official policy up to now has been to confine attacks to members of the security forces, but information about a so-called new strategy indicates that the movement intends including white residential farms and areas among its targets.

The minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, has warned that APLA will have to contend with the full force of the police if it carries out its threats of terrorism.

The Executive Committee [not further specified] is to hold a special meeting today to discuss APLA activities in the light of denunciation both locally and abroad of the King William's Town attack.

APLA Blamed

MB0412083092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0756 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] East London Dec 4 SAPA—Police say that in view of recent statements of intent by APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], to attack soft targets in white areas, it can be assumed that the organisation is responsible for Thursday's [3 December] explosion in Queenstown. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news on Friday quoted Crime Prevention and Investigation regional chief Polla van der Merwe saying indications were the blast was caused by a large SPM limpet mine of Russian origin. Three of the 18 people injured in the blast are to undergo surgery on Friday morning.

"Tremendous Shock"—De Klerk

MB0412130992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 4 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk has expressed the government's tremendous shock at two attacks allegedly committed by the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], over the past week.

After talks in Pretoria with former French Finance Minister Edouard Balladur he said, "we will not stand terrorism".

He added the attacks by the Azanian People's Liberation Army would have a profound effect on discussions with the PAC.

Mr. de Klerk stressed the government would leave no stone unturned to find the perpetrators.

In the whole King William's Town/Queenstown region, extensive action had been taken and the government would act strongly and not hesitate to take steps to curb violence in the area.

Law, Order Spokesman Statement

MB0412074892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0729
GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Dec 3 SAPA—The government will fight terrorism, Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze promised on Friday [4 December], in the wake of Thursday's bomb attack in Queenstown.

The bomb exploded shortly before midnight, wrecking a restaurant in the eastern Cape town and injuring 18 people, all of them reportedly white. Five are in a serious condition.

"The government remains absolutely opposed to all forms of terrorism and will do everything in its power to fight terrorism," Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotzé told SAPA. [passage omitted]

PAC President on APLA, UN, Talks

MB0312150592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056
GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Umtata Dec 3 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] President Clarence Makwetu says his organisation is unhappy with the performance of the United Nations team of observers currently in South Africa. Speaking on a Radio Transkei talk-show, Mr. Makwetu said the team was merely in the country to "collect statistics and report back to its headquarters as to how many blacks die each day".

The PAC had thought the UN team would influence the South African Government to expell both the Koevoet [crowbar—former counterinsurgency unit used in Namibia before independence] and 32 Battalions.

He also reiterated that the PAC would not allow its military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], to be investigated by the Goldstone Commission because the commission was a body constructed by the government.

Asked to comment on reports that the government was likely to call off scheduled talks between the PAC and itself in the wake of the November 28 King William's Town attack, Mr Makwetu said, "that is still a rumour. We have not heard anything official from the government itself". The proposed December 9 meeting would have a short agenda which would look into formulating a new democratic forum to replace the failed Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], he said.

Asked about the claim of responsibility by APLA for the King William's Town attack, the PAC chief said it was not for him to say whether APLA was responsible. "It is

for APLA commanders to report to the PAC headquarters, not via the media." Asked to comment about the huge reward issued by the SAP [South African Police] in the wake of the incident, Mr. Makwetu said it "just shows that the life of a black man is valueless". He noted the "hundreds of blacks who die almost every day".

The PAC president was at one point asked by a caller to explain the organisation's reasoning "when it talked of peace and at the same time is reportedly responsible for the death of several policemen". He was also asked to explain the PAC's relationship with Libya. Mr. Makwetu said in reply that APLA had never given up the armed struggle. His organisation had however held a meeting with security forces members, who were members of police and prisons civil rights union, "where the question of attacks on the police was discussed at length". Mr. Makwetu did not elaborate.

On the question of Libya's relations with the PAC, he said it was not in the public's interest to publicise this.

Responding to another question he said that "even if Inkatha" won an election his organisation would recognise this, provided the elections were conducted democratically.

'Emergency Meeting' Reports Denied

MB0312123192 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1135
GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 3 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] said on Thursday [3 December] it had no emergency internal meeting scheduled to discuss the apparent breakdown in talks with the government.

In a statement sent to SAPA, PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander reiterated that as far as the organisation was concerned, the scheduled December 9 talks had not officially been cancelled.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news on Wednesday quoted a PAC spokesman as saying the organisation had called an emergency meeting for Friday, following widespread condemnation of the November 28 attack on a King William's Town golf club.

The PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), has claimed responsibility for the attack, in which four people and 17 were injured.

Azanyu Warns More White Deaths Possible

MB0312165792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Excerpt] The PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] Youth wing, Azanyu [Azanian National Youth Unity], has threatened that more whites will die in attacks similar to the one in King William's Town if the PAC leadership is arrested. This follows the HNP's [Reformed National Party] call for the State President to arrest the PAC

leadership. Two of the victims of the King William's Town attack were buried today. [passage omitted]

CP Urges Banning PAC

MB0312162492 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has called for a ban on the Pan-Africanist Congress after its military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] claimed responsibility for the attack on a King William's Town golf club on Saturday [27 November]. CP leader Andries Treurnicht said much sterner action than the suspension of talks was needed in view of APLA's alleged threat to attack more white people. Dr. Treurnicht added that he felt the government was guilty of having double standards by suspending talks with the PAC, but not with the ANC. He said the ANC was guilty of similar crimes.

PAC 'Not Happy' With UN Observer Team

MB0312113292 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] president Clarence Makwetu has lashed out at the United Nations team currently in South Africa to monitor violence. Makwetu says the UN observers are here merely to collect statistics and not to assist meaningfully. Stan Mzimba reports:

[Mzimba] Speaking in a program on Radio Transkei, Makwetu said [word indistinct] the UN would influence the South African government to [word indistinct], what he called, the mercenaries of the Koevoet [crowbar; former counterinsurgency unit] and the 32 Battalion to leave the country. Makwetu said they are not happy with the presence of the team, he said they have only to report back to their headquarters as to how many blacks have been killed each day. He also reiterated that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] would not be investigated by the Goldstone Commission because the commission has been constructed by, what he called, the oppressive regime of South Africa. Makwetu said as far as the PAC is concerned talks between his organization and the government are still on despite the King William's Town incident.

PAC Official Discusses Economic Policy, Part 1

MB0312142992 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Dec 92 p 10

[Article by Sipho Shabalala, Pan-Africanist Congress secretary of economic affairs; first of a two-part series]

[Text] The evolving economic policy positions of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania represents a serious attempt by the organisation to bring about a progressive, democratic and democratising economic order.

The PAC recognises the need to balance the redistribution of means of social consumption and production with the necessity for accumulation processes of the

economy and economic development that does not marginalise any of the members of a democratised society.

A democratic and democratising economic system is a socialised one with the following critical attributes:

- The democratic ownership of the means of production and the democratic management of socio-economic national institutions or organisations;
- The democratic right, opportunities and capacity to engage in wealth-creating economic activities and the enjoyment of the resulting products of social labour by all;
- The promotion and upholding of democratic labour relations and processes; and,
- The democratisation of critical decision-making processes at all levels of the state and society by all the citizens of the country.

As a starting point, it is worthwhile, to clear self-imposed confusion by a number of "progressive" forces or people with respect to nationalisation versus socialisation as instruments of redistribution on non-land economic wealth or assets (industrial, mining, financial) on one hand, and the redistribution of the land from the evolving PAC's economic policy's point of view.

Nationalisation means taking over the private ownership of productive economic assets (normally represented by private business corporations) and transferring this ownership to the state with or without compensation. When a state starts its own state enterprises, this does not represent nationalisation.

The rejection of a nationalisation strategy does not, therefore, mean that the state cannot start its own enterprises: nor does it mean the state should privatise its existing state enterprises.

The weaknesses of traditional nationalisation policy (which has been used by both leftist and rightist forces in the world) as an instrument of redistribution and economic development are as follows:

By and large, the beneficiaries are easily the economically and politically strong and organised urban-based middle-class elites, organised workers and state political bureaucrats. It does not benefit the real poor folks who are economically and politically weak in the urban, peri-urban and rural areas;

It is difficult to nationalise and redistribute the skills components of the redistributed physical assets: these skills are normally possessed by individuals where assets are nationalised;

Financing the acquisition and the running of the nationalised corporations is very difficult and tempts state bureaucrats to print more money which, through time,

creates macro-economic instabilities such as high inflation, weak exchange rates and declining real interest rates; and

The prevailing international mood and opinion are very hostile to nationalisation, and due to this position capital flight and the difficulties in conducting international economic transactions can be expected to face the new state that has pursued a nationalisation programme.

It should be stated in no uncertain terms that nationalisation does not, by itself, democratise the ownership of economic resources by the citizens of the country (especially the poor, the unskilled, the disorganised and the rural folks); it does not by itself democratise decision-making systems and processes within political and economic institutions; it also does not empower workers to gain part ownership of business corporations and to participate in critical financing, investment, production and employment decisions.

As a result of these weaknesses the traditional nationalisation policy is not recommended within the evolving economic policy positions of the PAC.

Given the existing inequitable distribution of ownership of economic resources—skills, knowledge, access to information, international division of labour, and the balance of economic, military and political power—a one-stroke economic policy decision cannot be conceived.

A properly phased socialisation programme is necessary: this socialisation programme must be both democratic and democratising. It must be equally restructuring and constructive of a new economic order rather than being merely and only destructive of what is there.

The socialisation process as preferred by the PAC must achieve the following:

- It should spread the ownership and management of economic assets and institutions to the disadvantaged African people and to individuals directly involved in social production;
- It must provide time, opportunity and resources for Africans to acquire requisite economic resources, technical and managerial skills;
- It is important that such a thrust must democratise decision-making processes at macro and micro levels of the state and at the economic arena.

Policy interventions to promote the socialisation programme, with regard to non-land productive economic assets, call for the following action:

- The redistribution of equity-ownership accompanied by voting rights and participation in critical decision-making processes to workers and African community-based trusts;

—The redistribution of power, influence and control within existing private and public corporations to actual and potential managers;

—The promotion of industrial, commercial, financial and agricultural entrepreneurship among Africans; and,

—The introduction of anti-trust legislation.

According the PAC recognises the agencies for economic development as being the state, corporations started and controlled by workers, collective co-operatives, democratised private enterprises, workers, peasants and professionals.

PAC Economic Policy, Part 2

MB0312144392 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3
Dec 92 p 11

[Article by Sipho Shabalala, Pan-Africanist Congress secretary of economic affairs; last part of a two-part series]

[Text] Access to the use of land for residential and economic purposes is considered by PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] as a human right to be available to and enjoyed by all the citizens of a democratised society.

Such access cannot be dependent on the level of economic and political power possessed and wielded by any person. Citizenship is the overriding criteria to have access to the land.

Land is, therefore, according to the evolving economic policy position of the PAC, the PROPERTY OF THE NATION (it is not State land as generally specified under the existing conditions) which must be managed and allocated to the citizens for use.

The redistribution measures of the land takes the following form:

Constitutional provision of the right of all the households to have a piece of land for building their houses and this to be allocated by the State free of charge.

Decision will need to be made by an appropriate State body on the optimum size of a farm to be under the use and control (not ownership) of one household and one company under a policy of one family (household, company), one farm.

Excess land from the white commercial farmers to be redistributed and allocated for housing and farming purposes by the landless. For purposes of bringing about peace and stability, affected farmers, whose excess land is to be redistributed, should be compensated on their determinable investment in the excess land. A land restoration and redistribution fund should be established to compensate farmers in cash/and or government bonds.

Land must, therefore, be decommo-ditised. Every citizen should have access to the land on a lease entitlement and the right to pass this lease to the children but not to sell the land itself.

The essential strategies to promote socio-economic development, should, according to PAC, include the following:

Massive investment to meet politicised but absolutely necessary social consumption needs of the African people. Social consumption needs include housing, health facilities and services, nutrition, education, recreation, clean and safe water, feeder-roads, quality sanitation, electrical sources of energy, environmental protection and resuscitation.

African entrepreneurs should be provided with land, finance, technical managerial skills, extension services, credit venture capital to be the main players in these construction and building- based economic activities.

This redistribution and economic development approach emphasises access to productive employment and economic assets that will generate viable incomes. It is not welfarist.

This strategy is positioned to be, initially, (in relative terms) labour-intensive and to have a less demand for specialised and sophisticated skills outside the reach of the majority of the African community.

The multiplier effect is also relatively higher here with respect to the generation of domestic demand for manufactured and agricultural products.

Access to land, physical and financial resources by the African people is the key here.

Supportive training and development programmes will be highly needed. Social, economic and political stability will only be ensured or assured by the success of this strategy. No higher-order economic development will take place without this stability.

The manufacturing sector has to be restructured (including its technological dimensions) and be strategically repositioned in domestic and global markets.

The manufacturing sector should be promotive of a network of smaller entrepreneurial units producing most of its basic requirements (components parts, maintenance services, wrappers etc.) and agro-based raw materials.

New foreign investment should promote the participation of Africans in the main stream of the economy; be supportive to increasing competitiveness of the manufacturing sector internationally, and should provide us with strategic alliances and access to important global resources.

Smaller scale agricultural activities must be promoted among the Africans. Land must be made available for this. This is not negotiable.

The commercialised agricultural sector should be restructured, including the scaling down of individual units, emphasising efficiency and productivity. Land reclamation and reforestation will need massive promotion.

The provision of electric and non-electric energy sources for all areas of settlement and effective transportation are required.

The need for regional economic cooperation cannot be over- emphasised. The region should develop through the redistribution of economic productive resources to the majority of its people; supportive incentives and institutional arrangements should be put in place to motivate economic activities.

All these activities should aim at increasing demand for products and services emanating from the region. The region should aim at relative self-sufficiency with respect to food production; basic raw materials; agricultural equipments, requisites, including veterinary medical requirements.

ANC on KwaZulu Constitution; Negotiation Process

MB0312174492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1414 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 3 SAPA—Inkatha was an integral part of South Africa's negotiation process, the ANC [African National Congress] acknowledged on Thursday—but with the Natal/kwaZulu draft constitution it had "defined itself out of the process".

The document was apartheid-inspired and served the narrow interests of ethnicity, according to a statement from the African National Congress on Thursday afternoon.

The envisaged process by which it would be approved "rides roughshod" over the national negotiation process.

The ANC was commenting on the document released in the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi on Tuesday, and the stated view that it would be presented to the joint executive authority (a Natal local government-kwaZulu body) and residents of this region.

IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] President and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's speech before the launch of the draft document "is a clear indication that the IFP has chosen the path of conflict and confrontation".

"The IFP has opted for enforced balkanisation on the model of the apartheid past," the ANC alleged.

The envisaged regional referendum impacted on the the future of the whole country, was illegitimate and would mean "intensified repression".

"South Africa can ill-afford further apartheid-inspired designs that serve the narrow interests of ethnic political formations."

"Both the National Party and the IFP are an integral part of the unfolding multiparty negotiations (but) the IFP appears to have elected to define itself out of that process," said the ANC.

Azapo Rejects Probe of Military Wing

MB0312160292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319
GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 3 SAPA—Four whites killed in the weekend's King William's Town Christmas Party attack were victims of war, the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] said on Thursday.

At a Johannesburg press conference, Azapo leaders also said they would never permit its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army [AZANLA], to be subjected to a probe by the Goldstone Commission.

"This country is at war. It's (the King William's Town attack) another incident of war. It must be considered like all incidents of war," Azapo Deputy President Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said.

Responsibility for the grenade and automatic rifle attack, in which 17 people were also injured, has been claimed by the Pan Africanist Congress' armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said on Wednesday the commission would request the international community and United Nations to assist its investigation into APLA.

Replying to a question, Mr Nefolovhodwe said Azapo would not bow to pressure for a probe of the AZANLA's military activities.

He said "reform structures" were intended to spotlight the activities of the "oppressed and criminalise the struggle".

An Azapo member who also addressed the press conference called "on all committed and disciplined members to swell the ranks of the Azanian National Liberation Army".

This was one of the resolutions taken at the organisation's four-day congress in Port Elizabeth, which ended at the weekend.

Azapo has rejected talks with the government over the country's future. At the end of its congress it announced it would launch a militant programme of action for the "liberation of our people".

"For us all other forms of struggle will continue including the armed struggle," the organisation's deputy-general secretary, Lybon Mabasa, said.

Azapo also called for the maintenance of economic sanctions against Pretoria because "our people still do not have the vote".

Delegates to the congress called for a revival of South Africa's sport isolation, decided to target multi-national companies to "hurt them economically", and declared "war" on foreign investors.

The congress also urged its supporters to boycott white businesses during the Christmas season.

4 December Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0412135092

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

KwaZulu-Natal Cannot Declare Autonomy—Chief Buthelezi "has certainly thrown a cat among the pigeons with his go-it-alone announcement of a plan for an autonomous kwaZulu-Natal state," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 3 December. "As a proposal, we feel the plan deserves serious consideration." "Natal's whites, in the main, have never felt that they deserved to be an integral part of the RSA; the Zulus, in the main, would welcome the chance to be free of any threat of Xhosa rule at national level. But it is not possible for kwaZulu-Natal to declare virtual autonomy." What happens has to be "with the consent of all negotiators, including not only the government but also Inkatha's chief opponent, the African National Congress [ANC]."

THE STAR

PAC Duty To Control Military Wing—"The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has adopted a conveniently ambiguous stand: it favours negotiations for a peaceful settlement but it refuses to abandon or even suspend armed struggle," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 December in a page 14 editorial. "To adapt the PAC shibboleth: it will not relinquish the bullet until it has the ballot." "If the PAC leadership wishes to dissociate itself from racial terrorism and avoid international censure, it should unequivocally condemn attacks on civilians, whether black or white. PAC leaders of the calibre of Dikgang Moseneke have a duty to themselves and their organisation to assert control over APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]—or renounce its activities."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Deplores PAC's Racial Motivation for Violence—"It is not clear whether the PAC's military wing, APLA, was involved in the golf club killings at King William's Town, but the statements of its spokesmen professing not to know and virtually condoning the

attack reflect an attitude which has caused widespread revulsion," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 December. "Now there are APLA threats, perhaps inspired by PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander's public comments, to attack white suburbs in retaliation for 'vigilante' killings in black areas. This addition of a racial motivation for political violence can only be deplored."

NEW NATION

Buthlezi KwaZulu/Natal Initiative Step Toward Secession—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's kwaZulu/Natal autonomous regional initiative "is the worst brinkmanship of the worst kind or the first dangerous steps towards secession," states the page 20 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 4-10 December. "Whatever Buthelezi may say, it is clear that he has taken the first tentative steps towards secession and it is the kind of precedents that may be followed by others. The government must take responsibility for these moves because all the homeland leaders were an integral part of its strategy of outflanking the ANC and led the charge for regional autonomy that has now been so misused. But if anything, Inkatha and Buthelezi have now become a thorn on De Klerk's government and are driving many whites into the embrace of the Conservative Party."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

De Klerk Urged To Strike Quick Agreement on Interim Government—"Some good could come" of the attack on the King William's Town golf club, and the threat by Buthelezi to implement a regional constitution in kwaZulu/Natal, "if it drives home to President F.W. de Klerk that his best option is to deal with the African National Congress and others who are ready and able to strike a quick agreement on interim government," says a page 24 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 4-10 December. "His only remaining alternatives are to deal with those who carry out hand grenade attacks on people sipping wine in small town golf clubs—or with the unpredictable and petulant Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Even De Klerk began to lose patience with the kwaZulu chief minister this week. And rightly so." "We can't wait, if we are to salvage those bits of our society that we can start building up again. De Klerk must move swiftly and decisively to strike a deal with whomever is ready and willing to do so. His two-year timetable is far too slow."

De Klerk Urged To Move 'Decisively' Toward ANC Deal—Phillip van Niekerk writes in a page 25 article that "in recent weeks De Klerk has appeared paralysed by the fear that if he moves decisively towards a deal with the ANC, he could precipitate a mutiny in his own ranks. His cabinet is divided, the security forces are restive, the white constituency is wavering. The Azanian People's Liberation Army's sick threat to spread racial war and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's transparent attempt to set up a political fiefdom in kwaZulu/Natal

do not help. There is no more time to mess around and prevaricate." Van Niekerk warns that to "go the route of secession or UDI could turn Durban into Sarajevo. De Klerk is in an unenviable position. He has to stand up to those voices in his cabinet who are ideologically wedded to an alliance with the IFP, which, like them, is proposing something short of democracy. Yet to remain willingly tethered in such a way to a small provincial force would be a bad mistake and the bosberaads [bush summits] of now and January will yield very little. The risky alternative—of moving bravely into the future as a centrist party, of scrapping the notion of permanent power sharing, of calling Buthelezi's bluff, of making a deal with the ANC—could give the NP oxygen and a real chance of doing well in an election."

PATRIOT

De Klerk Investigation of Security Force 'Scandalous'—"The De Klerk government's manipulation of the whole white South African security force community, to the advantage of a controlling black communist system, is the most unbelievable and most scandalous action ever taken by any government in the world against subordinate officials," begins a page 10 editorial in Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans on 27 November. "This insult to the South African security community should be seen in the light of the fact that more than 90 percent of them are either members or supporters of the Conservative Party. (Information supplied to PATRIOT by a senior police general)" "PATRIOT spoke to many of the Defense Force personnel. They hate Mr. de Klerk, so what can one expect of their attitude toward Mr. Mandela and Mr. Slovo's ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]." "Mr. de Klerk's game, to let the 'Goldstone Monster' loose on the security community, will eventually come back to haunt him."

BEELD

Bophuthatswana Suppression Morally Wrong—"The National Party of South Africa has an unfortunate history of suppressing its opposition," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 November. "It seems as if history is repeating itself in Bophuthatswana. The use of force to suppress freedom of speech is becoming the order of the day. It is morally wrong for 200 policemen to forcefully stop 35 clerics from peacefully protesting in the country, and to then break wooden crosses."

PAC's Benny Alexander 'Unsympathetic'—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 2 December says: "This week the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] Benny Alexander reacted unsympathetically to the news that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], military wing of his organization, was responsible for the bloodbath in King William's Town." "How Mr. Alexander can still be engaged in talks with government and at the same time succeed in being so unsympathetic, is beyond comprehension." "Instead of

launching attacks on security forces, opposing black groups should rather use their excess energy to try and end their faction fights."

Integration of 'Liberation Armies' Into SADF—A second editorial on the same page notes: "The controversy surrounding the future of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing—MK] and the nature and constitution of the new South African army has flared up again following reports that MK is still recruiting people for military training abroad. As expected, the action has been sharply criticized in several quarters, but it does not answer the question on what

should happen to MK and other so called liberation armies." "A solution to the issue will have to be found speedily, during this transition phase, to integrate MK and other 'liberation armies', no matter how small, including the security forces of the homelands, with the South African Defense Force and the South African Police. In the process symbolic senior appointments will have to be made as an act of reconciliation. Joint political control over the security forces in the interim period will not only bring about joint responsibility, but will also send out a strong message indicating that the old (military) hatchets have been buried."

Angola

Interior Minister, Defense Council Appointed

MB0312213392 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] The president of the Republic today appointed Santana Andre Pitra Petroff as interior minister in the new government. He was also reconfirmed today as deputy interior minister for public order and commander general of the Angolan Police.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has also appointed the members of the National Defense Council. They are: Prime Minister Marcolino Moco; Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale; Interior Minister Santana Andre Pitra Petroff; Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura; Finance Minister Dr. (Salomao Chiribimbi); and General Joao de Matos, chief of the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces.

UNITA Rejects Allocation of One Cabinet Post

MB0412075492 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has already reacted to the distribution of government posts in the new cabinet proposed by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim says his party is still willing to participate in all institutions of power in Angola, but rejects having only one ministerial portfolio. Valentim said UNITA's participation in the Angolan Government should take into account the percentage it scored in the September elections.

UNITA Said Ready To Give Back Uige, Negage

MB0212155492 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The activities of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in Angola have been rather stretching the patience of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Things began to fall apart when UNITA fled the capital, Luanda, a month ago after rejecting the election results and Jonas Savimbi went off to Huambo. At the weekend talks, UNITA was saying that it was now prepared to go along with the peace process again, but since then UNITA forces in northern Angola have continued to make advances, capturing the towns of Uige and Negage, and there are also reports of UNITA troops massing around Soyo, in the northwest, and at M'banza Congo, the capital of Zaire Province. Now, the MPLA is saying it looks like they are back at war. On the line to Huambo, Josephine Hazeley asked UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim what their position now was militarily and politically:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] At this moment I can say that the fighting cooled down, went down, and we are doing our best, and in contact with the government. We, the UNITA, we are ready now to give back the town of Uige and the town of Negage in order to implement, to continue our negotiations on the line of the Namibe Declaration.

[Hazeley] What about in the Zaire Province? What is happening there, and Soyo? Are you still amassing your troops there?

[Valentim] No. I want to say that we should understand the situation. After the events of Luanda our soldiers, they were obliged to pull back to Caxito and Uige Province in a very dramatic situation. Therefore, it is natural that they took that initiative—military one—that we did control it, but at this present time we have tried to have a contact with them. [sentence as heard] Now we have the line. We will do our best to control the situation, and to normalize it.

I think that the situation in M'banza Congo, you are talking Zaire Province, it is just because is near Uige, but everything will stop according to the orders of our president, who is now trying to control the situation.

[Hazeley] Mr. Valentim, do you expect anybody to believe you when you say these things, considering that you, UNITA, have been attacking these positions?

[Valentim] Yes, the Angolan people believe. Therefore, I think it is a matter of trust between the government and UNITA. We have good contact with the government. (It is up to) the government to believe us, like we believe them, and to forget what was wrong, we should rectify. They should rectify their mistakes as we rectify our mistakes.

[Hazeley] The government says that it is now a full blown war, and it is all your fault.

[Valentim] Well, I think that there is no time for a policy of war. Somebody wants to make war in Angola, no one will follow him. Even the world community will not accept it. [end recording]

'Informed Sources': MPLA Preparing For War

MB0312190192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] The country's new Prime Minister Marcolino Moco has given UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi a week to decide whether or not his movement will join the government.

UNITA has been offered five posts in the new government, one being the full cabinet portfolio of culture and the others, deputy posts. Informed sources said today

that the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] was preparing for war and that it had already sent major troop reinforcements to several parts of the country.

Shortly after the new government was announced UNITA rebels attacked the central provincial capital Sumbe, but police regained control after a two hour battle.

Sao Tome Nationals Ordered Out of Cabinda

MB0312170292 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] The most militant faction fighting for the independence of the Angolan Cabinda enclave, FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave]-FAC [Cabinda Armed Forces], has told the government of Sao Tome and Principe that it must evacuate all its nationals from the territory as soon as possible.

FLEC-FAC said it would not be responsible for the fate of Sao Tome and Principe citizens who might be captured in the enclave during military operations. It also warned that all government soldiers should abandon the territory.

UNITA Forces Attack Sumbe; Police In Control

MB0312161992 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces have attacked another provincial capital in Angola shortly after Angola's ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] announced the new cabinet.

The Angolan police are reported to be in control after more than two hours of fighting at Sumbe, the capital of the central Cuanza Sul province. Diplomats said the conflict appeared to be part of a UNITA rebel drive to seize provincial capitals and isolate Luanda. Yesterday UNITA Leader Jonas Savimbi said he had no control over the UNITA troops that were fighting in northern Angola.

There appears to be no immediate UNITA response to the MPLA's offer of minor posts in the new government, which was announced last night.

UNITA Men Defect, Join Cabinda Government

MB0412095892 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Twelve National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers, including three cadet officers, have defected and joined the government in Cabinda Province. The group is led by Cadet Officer Luis Francisco Mpade, who had been Angolan Revolutionary Youth provincial secretary, and includes two

military counter intelligence specialists. Luis Francisco Mpade read to the press a declaration on the reasons for deserting UNITA:

[Being Mpade recording] We, officers and UNITA soldiers, born, and deployed in Cabinda Province, express our disagreement with the continuation of war in the country, particularly in Cabinda Province, where our colleagues are planning to:

—attack police stations in Cabinda city;

—murder government officials and police officers;

We know that Cabindans have always been discriminated in this organization. As we do not agree with these plans, we declare that as of today we abandon Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's organization, and request government protection. [end recording]

Benguela Police Commander Says Situation 'Calm'

MB0312144892 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Report on interview with First Superintendent Oliveira Santos, Angolan Police commander for Benguela Province, by unidentified People's Television of Angola reporter]

[Text] [Announcer] First Superintendent Oliveira Santos, Angolan Police commander for Benguela Province, has described the situation in the province as calm. He guaranteed conditions have been created enabling the curfew to be lifted.

[Begin recording] [Santos] The situation is calm at the moment. Obviously it is calm, but one never can tell when it is going to change. Nonetheless, there is calm and very positive understanding between the two sides. Whenever one of the sides has a problem, the senior officials are approached so that this or that (?act) by the other group can be checked. In any event, the situation is returning to normal. The police continue to conduct in-depth patrolling and the curfew remains in force up to 2200 [2100 GMT]. We are thinking of lifting the curfew because people must participate in vigilance work, and they cannot be placed under permanent curfew.

[Reporter] When will the curfew be lifted?

[Santos] That will depend on the next meeting. We are to present a proposal and the two sides, or rather, the government...[pauses] if the governor approves, we will lift the curfew. [end recording]

[Announcer] First Superintendent Oliveira Santos also confirmed Canjala road has been reopened. In Canjala, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] members had been preventing the free movement of people and goods.

[Begin recording] [Santos] We have already sent a team to the districts. Traffic along certain roads is now a lighter issue, because it was in the interest of both sides (?because) of Canjala. They have not quite withdrawn, but they have stopped molesting people traveling in vehicles between Luanda and Benguela.

[Reporter] When will they withdraw for good?

[Santos] We hope to discuss that issue at the meeting on 9 December. We also want to discuss the issue of restoring state administration to Canjala commune, so we can then turn to other districts. [end recording]

Comoros

2nd Round Voting Begins 'Smoothly'

AB2911132092 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] Moroni, Nov 29 (AFP)—Voting began smoothly Sunday [29 November] in the Comoros Islands in the second round of parliamentary elections, despite incidents Saturday.

Some 30 ballot boxes stored in the prefecture at Fombouni on the southeast coast of Grande Comore were deliberately burnt Saturday, said a well-informed source.

Electors in the capital, Moroni, and in the town of Mbeni on the east coast of Grande Comore will not be voting Sunday, as results of first round voting last week in both towns were invalidated by the National Electoral Commission.

Most of the polling stations in Moroni did not operate properly last week and ballot boxes went missing at Mbeni, so officials have called off the vote in the four constituencies concerned until December.

The new parliament of the Indian Ocean archipelago should have 42 deputies in total. Two deputies close to the government won seats in the island of Anjouan in the first round, while two seats in Moheli island went to government opponents.

Political Violence Reported 30 Nov

AB0212160392 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tensions are still running high in the Comoro Islands following last Sunday [29 November]'s second round in the first multiparty elections since independence. The first round nine days ago was marred by unrest over voting irregularities, but now there has been an incident apparently linked to a broadcast about the election results. From Moroni, Kamady Mohamed faxed this report:

Political violence continued in Moroni with the attack on a private radio station yesterday [30 November] evening. The attack caused the station to stop broadcasting. Later, it was learned that a group of some 40 youths, armed with knives and cudgels, allegedly carried out the attack.

The motive of the attack is not yet clear, but it is believed that the attackers were protesting against the broadcasting of a press release from a candidate in last Sunday's elections, which stated that voting cards had been sent to addresses of people who had died. The attackers are believed to be supporters of the former foreign minister, Mouzaïr Abdallah, who is the leader of the opposition URDC [Union for a Democratic Republic in the Comoros] party.

The attackers, who are said to have stolen equipment from the radio station, were unable to carry away a transmitter. However, the station is now back on the air. The station, Tropiques FM, belongs to Mr. Abass Youssef, leader of the opposition National Progressive Federation.

This attack has sparked off a political row in Moroni where many people have been rounded up by the authorities. Whatever the outcome of the attack on the station, it is believed that the incident is likely to harm the political standing of Mr. Mouzaïr Abdallah.

Madagascar

Zafy Leading in 'Latest Partial Results'

EA2711205792 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in French 1650 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Excerpt] The counting of votes for the 25 November presidential elections is continuing. Here are the latest partial results received today at 1800 at the Interior Ministry, as already broadcast in Malagasy:

Results at the national level received from 5,442 polling stations out of 22,445: Professor Albert Zafy won 989,484 votes or 46.02 percent; Candidate Didier Ratsiraka, 618,542 votes or 28.77 percent; Candidate Manandafy Rakotonirina, 216,617 votes or 10.07 percent; Candidate Tovonanahary Rabetsitonta, 55,599 votes or 2.59 percent; Candidate Evariste Marson, 79,767 votes or 3.71 percent; Candidate Jacques Rabemananjara, 66,975 votes or 3.12 percent; Candidate Nirina Andriamanalina, 50,175 votes or 2.33 percent; and Ruphine Tsiranana, 72,890 votes or 3.39 percent, [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in English at 2000 GMT on 27 November reports that Albert Zafy said "head of state Didier Ratsiraka could not win the presidential election, as his own chances of a first-round victory in the poll appeared to fade."

["'I don't at all believe Ratsiraka can still win,' Zafy told journalists, but remained prudently optimistic about the

eventual result. 'A battle isn't over until it's finished and there could still be surprises,' he said.

[Zafy said he did not expect his victory to lead to violence: 'There will be no civil war. If Ratsiraka gets involved in desperate acts the trouble will rebound on him, the Madagascan people have had enough of that.'"]

Zafy Comments on Prospects of Civil War

EA2811180092 Mayotte Radio France Overseas in French 1600 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Excerpt of interview with Albert Zafy with RFO correspondent in Antananarivo on 27 November—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Zafy] There will be no civil war. The troubles which he provokes here and there are only carried out by very small minority. A civil war implies that many Malagasy people would support him in such a venture. I do not personally think that [words indistinct]. Only small troubles here and there, troubles which might well backfire on him since the majority have had enough of his intrigues. Should the people rise up against him, against his supporters, they would be at risk, because those who oppose (?them) are more numerous than his supporters. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Interviewed on Elections

EA2811181292 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Interview with Prime Minister Guy Willy Razanamasy with unidentified journalists; place not given, 27 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Journalist] In your opinion, is a second round likely to take place and how will you [words indistinct]?

[Razanamasy] For me and the government, we hoped that a single round would be perfect. But now after having monitored the election results emanating from various places hour after hour, it appears that a second round will very probably take place. We do not know what we should say apart from that we will do everything to make sure that they take place freely and without reports that this or that occurred here or there—this was going to happen during the first round, that is why, (?before) the elections, we were forced to replace the chairmen of special delegations.

[Journalist] When might the second round be held? In case a second round is to take place, when will it take place?

[Razanamasy] Should a second round take place, as you know, it must be held one month after the proclamation of the official results by the high Constitutional Court. I believe that the second round will take place around mid-January. [passage omitted]

[Journalist] Don't you fear that there might be trouble after the first round, [words indistinct] second round, according to information reaching you?

[Razanamasy] This, one cannot tell. It however depends on each Malagasy citizen. Let us all pray to God for the remaining round to be as peaceful as the first. There will be unhappy people, of course, but let us please accept the final election results. [passage omitted]

Malawi

Official Denies Government Not Honoring Agreement

MB0212183692 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 2 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Malawi opposition movements are complaining bitterly that the authorities are violating a code of conduct they agreed with the government on the run up to a referendum on a one-party state. They say that in spite of government promises, their members are still being harassed and arrested, while the government claims the opposition members are campaigning illegally. Well, the Alliance for Democracy, Aford, says that 34 of its supporters are being held in prison in Blantyre. On the line to Malawi, Rageh Omar asked government Minister Pitakuti Ntaba, who is the ruling MBC [Malawi Congress Party] official spokesman, what according to him was going on:

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] What is happening now is that wherever the law [words indistinct] violated, the law enforcement officers are doing their work. The problem that we see is that the opposition groups do not agree that that equals the violation of the law when the law enforcement officers say the law is being violated. But as soon as these people are arrested they are being brought to the court. A lot of them are being fined, they are being convicted.

[Omar] But Aford maintains that 34 of their supporters are being held in prison in Blantyre by the Malawian authorities, and that this is directly against the communique concerning the code of conduct.

[Ntaba] No, that's not true. The communique did not exempt anybody from breaking the law. What these 34 people have done that you are talking about are again specific violations to the law. They have been brought into custody. They have been charged with specific violations. It has nothing to do with the disrespect of the joint communique that we have signed.

[Omar] But these 34 Aford supporters being held in Blantyre, if they had been campaigning or discussing the referendum and how to approach it, would that be a violation of the law?

[Ntaba] If they had been meeting, conducting proceedings or procedures of a political party, yes they would have been violating the law. They cannot do at the moment, yet.

[Omar] What specific laws are they violating, Dr. Ntaba?

[Ntaba] In many of the cases, we have said Section 184. They know it themselves, as well.

[Omar] And what does that relate to?

[Ntaba] That relates to soliciting funds or collecting monies from the public for an organization that is not yet legally registered or for any organization. Even if it's legally registered some of which have to get (?three) permissions for raising funds from the public. They are being taken to court, and they are being fined. The better thing, the most civilized thing to do would be for anybody who did not agree with that particular procedure to challenge that in the court. [end recording]

Minister on Alliance's Pullout From Talks

MB03:2191892 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 3 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Alliance for Democracy in Malawi, Aford, has decided it has had enough of talking with the government. They had been discussing ways and means of holding a referendum on Malawi's political future, but Aford claims the authorities have violated an agreement not to harass, arrest, and imprison opposition supporters. It says 67 of its members are being held in various prisons, but the government claims they were picked up legitimately because they had been breaking the law on such things as political campaigning. Well, now the Alliance says it is withdrawing until its members are released. Josephine Hazeley asked Dr. Pitakuti Ntaba, health minister and ruling party spokesman, how he reacted to the Alliance's withdrawal.

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] That is a very great surprise to me. I haven't heard anything from Aford, and none of my colleagues has heard anything about that, so we are very surprised that they would have decided to suspend their discussions with us. I wonder what they would hope to gain by doing that, but it is certainly that ...[pauses] we don't know that at all.

[Hazeley] They say that they are going to keep away from the talks until you, in the government, either charge, release, or prosecute the 67 people you are holding in various places in the country?

[Ntaba] Well, whatever the number of Aford (?members) that are being held, the policy and the practice of the Malawi Government now is that anyone who is breaking the law in this particular respect is being charged immediately and taken to court, so there is no question of any of their members, or anybody, being kept in our custody

for more than 24 hours before they are told what their charge is. So, I would like to correct that impression. It is the wrong impression.

[Hazeley] You say you are surprised that they have decided to stay away from the talks until further notice, but you must also be very disappointed because if they pull out, or stay out, it leaves these talks with no credibility whatsoever?

[Ntaba] Not at all. In fact, our discussions... [pauses] the government is discussing with the [words indistinct] Public Affairs Committee. The Alliance for Democracy is only a very small group.

[Hazeley] But they are an important group, you can't deny that. They are an important group of people.

[Ntaba] No, I disagree with you. I don't think one can say any one of the groups in fact is more important than the others. As a matter of fact, I met with a group of church ministers who initiated this particular dialogue. I do not see how any other group that came to join them could say they are more important than all the others. They form a very small part of the Public Affairs Committee [PAC].

[Hazeley] Your government is the Goliath in this matter. If you keep harassing and arresting members of Aford who, you say, do not amount to much, it must mean that you are panicking and you are frightened of the amount of support they may have?

[Ntaba] That is not true at all. We are saying: Everybody must respect the law, whether they are Aford or not, whether they have so many sympathizers from outside, or not. They must respect the law. If they do not respect the law, then they should expect the consequences. If they respect the law, we have no problems with them. We have no problems with any other members of PAC, as long as they respect the law. How can I be afraid of Aford, and not be afraid of all these other members in PAC. I do not hear complaints from other members of PAC that they are being harassed. That is because they are not breaking the law.

[Hazeley] It is because, perhaps, the other members are not as effective, or well organized, as Aford are?

[Ntaba] No, that is not true. The only reason they are not complaining to you that they are being harassed is because they are law-abiding. [end recording]

Mozambique

Guebuza Discusses Future of Army, Irregulars

MB0312183692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Telephone interview with Transport and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza by Radio Mozambique reporter Emilio Manhique on 3 December; place not given; recorded]

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambique Government team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], told Radio Mozambique reporter Emilio Manhique this afternoon that the CSC is to study what to do with protection forces, especially those guarding areas of strategic interest. Emilio Manhique's first question has to do with the so-called private armies.

[Guebuza] In reality, we do not think there are private armies, because an army can never be a private thing. Those are protection forces guarding economic targets. In terms of a Cease-Fire Commission proposal, and in light of the accords, the CSC will study what to do with those points that continue to be of strategic interest.

[Manhique] Concerns about those forces are similar to existing concerns about government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops to be demobilized, particularly if one takes into account that those forces must receive some compensation pay.

[Guebuza] Under the terms of the accord, the forces that are to be demobilized and to benefit eventually from those rights are [words indistinct] integrated into the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM]. So, you have FAM on one hand and the Renamo forces on the other. As for the (?irregular) forces supposed to protect areas of strategic interest, those forces will receive a treatment that will take into the account the findings of the [words indistinct] by the Cease-Fire Commission, and approved by the CSC.

[Manhique] Some of the entities supervising those forces are complaining of a lack of guidelines. In view of what you, Mr. Minister, have just said, that means they will have to wait for the CSC's findings in order to obtain those guidelines?

[Guebuza] Obviously. All our people are very impatient about the delays we are witnessing in the implementation of the General Peace Accord. If we also [words indistinct] irregular and protection forces as part of all our people, it is obvious that entrepreneurs, in particular, should be anxious about delays in issuing guidelines. Nonetheless, they should understand that it will not be possible to function coherently and to solve very real existing problems outside the framework of the accords.

[Manhique] Minister Guebuza: What about the government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit [Naparamas]? They say they will not surrender their weapons. They say they are waiting for the government to act. What does the government have to say in regard to this problem?

[Guebuza] The situation is the same. The disarmament of all irregular forces will be carried out within the framework of the accords. Thus, the Naparamas are behaving correctly when they say will wait for the government to issue guidelines on the matter.

[Manhique] Finally, Minister, the MEDIAFAX publication reported today that a special police force is being created that will use army soldiers and [words indistinct] is this true or false?

[Guebuza] There is much fabrication in that kind of speculation. In fact, it is nothing other than speculation.

Namibia

DTA Concerned About Voter Intimidation

MB2911095092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854
GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] Windhoek Nov 29 SAPA—The official opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia will not accept the results of next week's local and regional elections in Ovambo, northern Namibia, if "one person is intimidated," Information and Publicity Secretary Andrew Matjila said in Katurura. Over 530,000 Namibians begin voting on Monday [30 November] to elect local authorities and regional councils in 13 regions comprising 95 constituencies.

The Windhoek High Court last week granted the DTA first an interim interdict, then a court order, prohibiting SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members from intimidating its supporters and candidates. Last Sunday, a DTA official Mr Nampala Nangolo, died after he was assaulted allegedly by former SWAPO combatants in a Development Brigade at Ondangua.

The brigade members refused to cooperate in the police investigation into the killing. On Saturday, Namib [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports, Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba warned the former combatants not to take the law into their own hands saying no-one had the right to take another Namibian's life.

During Saturday's election meeting, attended by about 250 people, Mr Matjila said the DTA was monitoring the north where candidates feared holding meetings. He accused SWAPO of replacing "white apartheid" with "black apartheid".

The DTA had not once urged members to violence and nor would it strike back. "We will watch the situation. If one person is intimidated, we will not accept the outcome of the election in Ovambo," Mr Matjila said.

Second Day of Local, Regional Elections Viewed

MB0212091192 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0129
GMT 2 Dec 92

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Dec 1 SAPA—The second day of Namibia's first local authority and regional government elections proceeded smoothly on Tuesday [2 December], with voting reported slower in some areas and picking up in others.

"The pattern looks very promising," Electoral Director Gerhard Totemeyer said in Windhoek.

Over 80 percent of an estimated 630,000 eligible Namibians registered for the four-day polls from Monday to Thursday.

Results from over 300 fixed and mobile polling stations are due on Friday.

Six political parties, three civic associations and four independent candidates are contesting the 95 constituencies in 13 regions.

Voting is also taking place in the disputed South African port enclave of Walvis Bay which is included for regional council but not local authority elections.

In Walvis Bay, which is currently under joint administration by Namibia and South Africa, South African law is still in force.

Prof Totemeyer said long queues of voters at Swakopmund had prompted opening an extra polling station.

Voting at Walvis Bay, where 12,900 Namibians had registered, was also "very heavy".

Good reports had been received on polling in the Okavango region and in some of the four regions of what was formerly called Ovambo. In some smaller constituencies in the deep south, everyone had already cast their votes.

The electoral director said while there had been some small problems "not a single report of intimidation has crossed my desk."

On Tuesday, Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Secretary-General Moses Garoeb had wrapped the media over the knuckles for "blowing out of proportion" the murder of a DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia official at the hands of former SWAPO combatants.

Mr Garoeb said SWAPO condemned the killing which was a criminal matter unrelated to the election campaign. Two incidents which could possibly be linked to the election were the shooting of a SWAPO candidate and an assault on a DTA member.

The presiding officer at one Windhoek east polling station, Ms Selma Nghiwete, said on Tuesday evening things were "going well", though there had been fewer votes so far compared with the first day.

Windhoek marketing consultant Riana Gous echoed the sentiments of many when she said it was "very important" to vote in the elections.

"It is in the interest of every individual," she said after casting her ballot. "You can't complain about how things get done if you don't try and do your bit to change things."

Teacher Connie Kraft felt the same way. "You have to vote for people who will best represent your interests," she said.

Unlike the 1989 pre-independence poll assisted by thousands of United Nations staff, the current elections are being run entirely by between 2,500 and 3,000 Namibian officials.

Politicians 'Pleased' With Elections Process

MB0312064692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2159
GMT 2 Dec 92

[Text] Windhoek Dec 2 SAPA—Namibian politicians are generally pleased with their country's first local government and regional council elections which end on Thursday [3 December].

"Besides incidents of serious intimidation in the north, elections in other parts have gone well so far," said opposition DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia President Mishake Muyongo in Windhoek on Thursday.

There were, he said, many administrative problems that needed rectifying before the next general election in 1994.

"If confusion prevails then there will be a serious threat to democracy," he added.

SWANU [South-West African National Union] leader and Deputy Justice Minister Vekuui Rukoro said his party was "happy and satisfied" overall at the elections and would abide by the results, though there had been some "funny happenings" in one or two constituencies.

"In spite of the defects I am by and large impressed and all credit must go to the election director and his personnel."

Deputy leader of the United Democratic Front and Deputy Youth and Sport Minister Reggie Diergaardt said his party had experienced "a lot of problems", adding he had expected some because the elections were a first.

Remarking on a lack of interest and enthusiasm, Mr. Diergaardt said while one couldn't expect the same enthusiasm as in the 1989 pre-independence elections, "we were hoping for something like that".

"I hope people will use tomorrow (Thursday) to exercise their fundamental human right by voting," he said. "It doesn't help to sit back and criticise and want others to do things on your behalf."

For SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Secretary-General Moses Garoeb the polls have been "excellent".

"Beyond my wildest dreams," he said during a break from the National Assembly. "The elections will be a success."

The SWAPO government intended to entrench the constitution for future generations. "We are just the pioneers," he added.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob said he was "very happy" with the process so far.

"One doesn't become democratic unless you have your own elections that are free and fair," Mr. Geingob said.

"People are showing enthusiasm, lines are long... if you have an 80 per cent registration and people come out to vote, I think I'm happy."

Chief Controller of Registration and Voting Pius Dunaiki said "things were still going smoothly" though a shortage of affidavit forms was causing bottlenecks in some regions.

On Wednesday, the first case of election fraud was reported from the Caprivi region where the constituency on more than 40 registration cards had been altered.

"Police are investigating," Mr. Dunaiki said.

The results of the polls, in which more than 530,000 people registered to vote for six political parties, three civic associations and four independent candidates, are due on Friday.

Swaziland

King Addresses Chiefs on Election Procedures

MB0312073192 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 3 Dec 92 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "King Briefs Chiefs on Elections"]

[Text] His Majesty, King Mswati III yesterday came out of his seclusion to address chiefs about how the elections will be conducted.

The elections will be held in the first half of next year.

Last night, His Majesty told the chiefs at Lozitha State Palace that it was important they tell their subjects to elect people who will be mature and contribute positively to the areas that will elect them.

The King said the reason for calling them was also to tell them that Royal Committees that will go to the chiefdoms to explain the finer details of the electoral process should not be confused with other committees that will be trying to influence their own ideas.

He confirmed that chiefs will not be eligible for elections, saying however he will use his discretion to have some of them appointed into the House of Senate, which will in future comprise of chiefs, members of the Royal Family and what he termed as senior citizens.

After the elections, the King will appoint 20 people for the House of Senate. His Majesty said however, he will use his discretion to appoint some chiefs and Royal Family members into the House of Assembly as well.

His Majesty said he viewed the coming election with the urgency it deserves, explaining that this was the main reason why he came out of his seclusion to speak to them. Over 600 people turned up at Lozitha, some out of curiosity and others accompanying their chiefs.

The King said while he has noted that there are voices calling for multi-party politics, this was not an urgent issue right now. He said the main pressing problem is the economy. He said by suggesting the multi-party call is not urgent, did not necessarily mean such a call would not be considered in future.

The chiefs, he said, will also play an important role in the registration of voters, to make sure they are bonafide Swazis.

Similarly he explained, names of candidates will be submitted to the police for clearance, to make sure that such candidates do not have criminal records.

He also spoke about a Delimitation Committee that will be going around the country to determine which areas need new tinkhundla [traditional community councils] centres.

Presently there are 40 such centres and the Vusela [greetings committee] II recommendation was that this figure should be increased by 10 to 50.

Zambia

Minister on 'Extremely Low' Elections Turnout

MB0312122992 London BBC World Service in English
0330 GMT 3 Dec 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

(Text) Monday this week saw the first major opportunity for the population in Zambia to register their views of the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government after over a year in office. The MMD is set to win a majority of council seats, so it seems that the turnout was extremely low in the elections. Some observers have suggested that the low turnout is a reflection of popular disenchantment with the government's record, and their program of hostility missions. Ronald Penza is minister for commerce and industry in Zambia, on the line to Lusaka, James Fish asked him if he was disappointed by the low turnout.

[Penza] Yeah, in a way the turnout was disappointing, but at the same time it is also reflective of the fact that most of our people assume that the results were more or less a foregone conclusion.

[Fish] Do you think that people were not voting because they thought there was no point, or because they are not actually satisfied with the performance of your government over the last year?

[Penza] We took the [word indistinct] deal actions seriously, especially that it is coming 12 months after we ushered it into power. Therefore the result of the election would indicate whether or not the people were able to give us an endorsement in terms of what we have done over the past 12 months. And my own understanding is simply that the people in Zambia are once again showing their maturity in the context that they turned up for the poll and were able to vote more or less overwhelmingly for the MMD candidates. You must understand that any structured adjustment program is a very serious problem as it impacts on the various groups of society.

[Fish] Some analysts are saying that people's experience of structural adjustment under the new MMD government in the last year has been such that they weren't inclined to vote and the majority stayed away. What sort of message is that giving your government?

[Penza] I think that when you are forming an opinion it must be based on empirical or data.

[Fish] Do you think that most of the population understand and support your policies, for you are the minister for commerce and industry, and you're having to effect a lot of these new policies on structural adjustment. Do you think people are prepared to sit and wait for the process to work itself through or do you think that now they will just start with another majority government?

[Penza] When you have a program like we have, a structural adjustment program, it's important that you continuously keep the people briefed. It's important that you continue the process of information and consultation so that you don't tow all the people behind you, but you have the people with you.

[Fish] You're making gestures toward the public as saying that you're concerned that they understand the issues and that they are informed about what you're doing, but do you actually feel that you have enough opposition within the parliamentary system? Do you feel that you're checked in any way, or forced to account within the parliamentary system?

[Penza] We have a parliamentary system, and our ordinary members, like the members of MMD themselves, and they have played the role (word indistinct), and I think that they have been very helpful in assisting government to be in line more than the opposition parties. But for us as the government, the only major barometer we can use is the record of election, because it's indeed a very important mirror to use to reflect on,

because (words indistinct) our policies have been tested, and the people, if they thought we weren't so agreeable—they would have shown it clearly.

Report Notes Low Turn-Out in Local Elections

MB0312163892 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Early results in Zambia's local government elections indicate a landslide victory for President Frederick Chiluba's Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD], but this vote of confidence was marred by a turn-out of only 10 percent of the country's 2 million voters. Greg Davidson asked James Mwambazi of the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL for more details:

[Begin recording] [Mwambazi] The results have just come in from various centers. [words indistinct] already compiled, the results, as it were, you know, party by party. By the last count the MMD had won well over 500 seats.

[Davidson] And how many seats are there in total?

[Mwambazi] [words indistinct] (?1,190)

[Davidson] Apparently very few voters actually turned out?

[Mwambazi] Very few voters turned out, because of apathy.

[Davidson] The victory of President Chiluba's party—what message have the voters sent to him?

[Mwanbazi] Well, I think that they are voting for the continuation of the party, and also endorsing its policies, you know. The [word indistinct] of the economy, of course, has brought in a lot of hardship, but the MDM government says this is a temporary measure, this problem will be overcome, you know. I mean, they have only been in office for a little over 12 months, but by the end of their term they hope they'll achieve development of the economy giving, you know, good life to the people [words indistinct]

[Davidson] [words indistinct] indications of people [words indistinct]

[Mwambazi] Yes, they have. In fact, the vote [words indistinct] [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Accuses RSA of Angolan Involvement

MB0312151892 Johannesburg SABA in English 1452 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Harare Dec 3 SABA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Thursday accused South Africa of involvement in alleged moves to topple the government in Angola and indirectly of "hostile manoeuvres" in the rest of the sub-continent.

"We demand that South Africa cease its role in destabilising Angola and put an end to its hostile manoeuvres in the region."

Mr. Mugabe, who is also chairman of the Southern African Frontline States grouping, was delivering his annual state-of-the-nation address to Parliament.

His remarks are the first international condemnation to be directed at South Africa over allegations that it has been flying military jets and transport aircraft clandestinely through neighbouring territory to deliver supplies

to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in an effort to boost a military takeover of Angola after the rebel movement lost the first democratic elections there.

Mr. Mugabe's attack follows a meeting with a senior envoy from Angola's ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Wednesday at which he agreed to a request for the frontline states to hold an urgent summit. Observers expect the meeting to be held next week.

Ivory Coast

Government Prevents Meeting, Muslims Angry

AB0312124092 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 1 Dec 92 p 2

[Article by Aristide Silue: "Muslims frustrated by Bombet," first paragraph is LA VOIE introduction]

[Excerpts] A meeting organized by a federation of Muslim associations of the Ivory Coast was scheduled to take place at the Adjame Grand Mosque on 28 November. Very early that day, upon an order given by Interior Minister Emile Constant Bombet, riot police surrounded the premises. LA VOIE investigated the issue.

On Saturday, 28 November at 1300, an official of the League of Ivorian Muslim Preachers could barely contain his anger on the newscast of Ivorian television's first channel: "The Muslim community is feeling very frustrated...and expects explanations from Minister Bombet..."

Indeed, Muslims from various regions of the Ivory Coast with three delegates representing each city and association, came in great numbers, very great numbers, to attend the general assembly of the National Islamic Council. The Council seeks to serve as a federative structure for coordinating the various Muslim associations such as: "Reflection circles, Muslim students associations, doctors associations (Islamic Medical Assistance Association), preachers associations, and so on..."

It was at the end of December 1991 that the idea of such an association was first proposed and hailed by many Muslims, but the government has always blocked the implementation of such an idea. Judge the facts yourself: The Abidjan City Hall was first chosen as venue for a meeting slated for 31 October and but it was said to be booked for that period. The same reason was given for the Labor Exchange at Treichville. As a last resort, the organizers of the meeting had no other choice but to go to a private location: The Adjame Grand Mosque. [passage omitted]

It should be noted that some Muslims tried to convince the organizers to hold the meeting at the congress hall of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast—African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] at Treichville but the organizers seeking to distance themselves from any political involvement, declined. The truth is that the government's prefers a puppet and inefficient organization called the Higher Islamic Council including about 20 members and led by Moustapha Diaby, alias Diaby "Kuwait," a man entirely devoted to the ruling PDCI-RDA, and whose occult organization is not recognized by any Muslim. It does not represent any living Muslim association. [passage omitted]

Muslims were really frustrated on 28 November and are still angry, because they do not understand why the ruling party should prevent free citizens from meeting in a private place such as a mosque. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Suspected NPFL Fighters Arrested in Monrovia

AB0312203692 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, the fighting around the Liberian capital, Monrovia, between Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and the West African Force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has been continuing. Since October 15th, ECOMOG and the interim government have apparently been hard pushed to contain it. Now, the interim government authorities have been looking for some kind of rebel fifth column behind ECOMOG lines. And this has been a wave of arrests. From Monrovia, Nyanati Allison faxed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Fifty people, suspected of being NPFL fighters, have been arrested by the interim government police after their hideout near Congo Town was raided. According to the INQUIRER newspaper, the 50 people were living in a village behind the Nigerian Embassy compound. The INQUIRER said they had been awaiting orders from the NPFL command to attack. No weapons were reported captured. The village where the arrest took place, is mainly inhabited by people of the Gio and Mano tribes who come from Nimba County. Nimba County is the home area of NPFL leader Charles Taylor. A further 15 people were rounded up at a fish market near the airport.

Meanwhile, 11 NPFL prisoners of war were transferred yesterday from the ECOMOG headquarters to a UNICEF house in Monrovia. Among the prisoners of war was a 10-year old called George Duer who reported how NPFL fighters were drugged before going into battle with ECOMOG. A UN spokeswoman told me that ECOMOG are expected to soon hand over to the UN the remaining 20 NPFL fighters in their custody. In a further development, NPFL radio reported last night it was sending reinforcements to the Guinea border area in order to prevent and incursion by ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] troops under the command of Alhaji Koromah who resides in Guinea. [end recording]

Niger

Commission on Rebellion Submits Report

AB0312143492 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Excerpts] After five weeks of discussions, the commission charged with finding a negotiated solution to the armed rebellion, submitted its report on 30 November at a ceremony chaired by the head of state, General Ali Saibou, and in the presence of Andre Salifou, High

Council of the Republic [HCR] chairman, Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou, and Cabinet members. On submitting the report of the deliberations, which contains proposed solutions to this issue, Mai Madala, chairman of the commission, disclosed the pride the entire commission felt in being chosen for the mission, which was successfully carried out. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Madala recording] Our commission, which was solemnly inaugurated on 23 October, began its deliberations on schedule. It received many proposals from spokesmen for the various prefectural delegations, Cabinet members, and people from the rebellion areas who, through their knowledge of the northern problem, contributed efficiently to the deliberations. [passage omitted]

In the political field, the solution we called for was the consolidation among all Nigerois of the desire to live together in harmony through the organization of a truly democratic state. This is why, as Minister Albert Wright said, and I quote, we opted for decentralization as the only response to the demand for federalism, as the rebellion problem is essentially a problem of poorly planned development. In other words, we opted for far-reaching decentralization which would give legal status and financial autonomy to local communities for greater development through the equitable distribution of national resources, unquote. There is therefore the need to promote true administrative reform which would eventually result in setting up an elected assembly and an executive committee in each decentralized community. But beforehand, a national debate should be held for minimum consensus on the issue.

In the economic, social, and cultural sectors, short, medium, and long-term measures were proposed in line with the desire for change expressed by the Nigerois people at the sovereign national conference. It is hoped that this will progressively materialize to shame not only the advocates of hasty decisions, namely violence but also those conservatives yearning for a bygone order.

Furthermore, the commission considered it useful to provide for the creation of a liaison committee within the committee. This committee, which will comprise 25 members chosen according to well defined criteria, will back the transition organs usefully in their efforts toward achieving peace.

In conclusion, Mr. President of the Republic, Mr. HCR Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, I have the distinguished honor of handing over to you the report signed by all members of the ad hoc commission in charge of settling the armed rebellion in Niger. May peace and concord descend on our country, Amen. [applause] [end recording]

Receiving the document, Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou stressed the quality of the analyses made concerning the rebellion problem, the settlement of which is capital for our country's future. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Cheiffou recording] The quality of your analyses and the relevance of your proposals make us entertain

great hopes about the opportunity offered by the conclusions of your deliberations for the establishment of relations of confidence between our rebel brothers and the rest of the national community. Ladies and gentlemen, as you can see, the other two transition officials have joined me to receive the report on your deliberations. This is indeed real proof of our authorities' concern about this problem as well as their unanimous and sincere desire to find a just and lasting solution to it through dialogue. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Dakar PANA in English, in a Niamey-dated item at 1344 GMT on 1 December adds: "Three out every four residents of Niamey, the capital of Niger, wish for a peaceful settlement of the year-old Tuareg rebellion in the country's northern areas. In round-up interviews conducted Monday (30 November) by NIGER NEWS AGENCY reporters, the residents opposed any further blood-letting and said that the resources used in the search for a military solution could have been used more profitably in the country's development.

["The residents backed the conclusions of an ad-hoc commission charged with the formulation of proposals for a negotiated settlement of the rebellion, which handed its report to Niger's transition organs last Monday. Although most of those interviewed did not state the exact means that could be used to solve the problem, one politician said the essential thing is to restore peace in the country so that elections can be held without any serious incidents. Most of those interviewed said that the use of arms would not solve the problem definitively. Instead, they argued, military force would lead to an escalation of violence.

["The prime minister, Amadou Cheiffou, announced a few months ago that a national reconciliation [meeting] would be convened toward the end of November. The month has passed without any official explanation why the forum was not held. In its report, the commission on the Tuareg rebellion insisted on the need for a national debate to obtain a minimum consensus on the issue. It also called for deep-running administrative decentralisation to ensure that each village gets an elected assembly and executive."]

Nigeria

Babangida Receives UN Envoy, PAC Official

AB0412111892 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] The Federal Government has restated that the only interest of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries in Liberia is the welfare and survival of the larger majority of Liberians. President Ibrahim Babangida made this clarification yesterday [3 December] in Abuja when he received the special representative of the UN secretary general to Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers.

General Babangida emphasized that a solution to the Liberian crisis was the faithful implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. He expressed disappointment that up till now Charles Taylor had refused to see reason and put the interest of Liberians above his selfish interest. President Babangida pledged that Nigeria would continue to support ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and the UN representative because Nigerians had experienced the painful effects of a civil war.

Earlier, Mr. Gordon-Somers had commended the initiative to set up ECOMOG and pointed out that ECOWAS had taken the Liberian burden off the United Nations at a time when the world body was attending to similar crisis in other parts of the world.

Also yesterday, the vice president of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of South Africa, Mr. Ditgang Mosenke told President Babangida that the announcement of the tentative date for elections in South Africa, was a good omen. Mr. Mosenke said that the PAC would like liberation movements to present a common front to contest the elections.

Minister on Obtaining New IMF Stand-By Loan

AB0412105092 Paris AFP in English 2206 GMT 2 Dec 92

[Text] Abuja, Dec 2 (AFP)—Nigeria is yet to reach an agreement with the IMF on removal of the subsidy on oil, a pre-condition for obtaining a new stand-by loan, the minister of finance and economic development, Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar, stated here Wednesday.

The last "standby arrangement" Nigeria had with the IMF, the fourth since the nation embarked on structural adjustment programme in 1986, ended last April 30 and is due for renewal, the minister said while briefing the press on the activities of his ministry in the past year.

The issue of removal of the subsidy on oil—or of a price hike at the filling station—is a sensitive problem in Nigerian life, and in the last few years, each time the government lowered the subsidy on the product, it has always led to bloody riots. The price of "super" in Nigeria, which stands at 70 kobo, the equivalent of four cents, is officially considered the lowest in the world.

Although the country loses about 40 billion naira (two billion dollars) annually, according to sources in the oil sector, on smuggling of petroleum products to neighbouring countries due to their cheap prices, the Nigerian Federal Military [Government] was still looking for an appropriate time to remove the subsidy, Vice President Augustus Aikhomu said here last October 28.

Other issues on which Nigeria is yet to agree with the IMF to qualify for the new "standby arrangement" are items on the nation's import prohibition list and democratisation of the political system, Alhaji Abubakar said.

Finance Minister Presents Revenue Figures

AB0412114092 Paris AFP in English 0659 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Abuja, Dec 2 (AFP)—Nigeria realised a total of 53.227 billion naira (2.66 billion dollars) in the first half of this year, the minister of finance and economic development, Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar, said here Wednesday [2 December]. This represented a 5.2 percent increase over the 50.6 billion naira (2.53 billion dollars) estimated for this period in the 1992 budget, he said. Revenue from the oil sector during this period accounted for 44.358 billion naira (2.21 billion dollars), against 39.578 billion naira (1.97 billion dollars) earlier estimated, he told a press briefing.

Revenue from the non-oil sector, which stood at 8.869 billion naira (443 million dollars) at the end of June, was 2.153 billion naira short of the expectation of the 1992 budget, he also said. Nigeria, as at the end of last year had a total external debt of 33.87 billion dollars, he added.

The nation has paid 3.28 billion of the 6.8 billion dollars it owed to the London Club and re-scheduled about 13.85 billion dollars with the Paris Club, the minister said. The West African country obtained debt cancellation amounting to 106.4 million dollars from the governments of the United States and Canada, he added.

Since 1986 when the structural adjustment programme was introduced, Nigeria has kept its annual debt service ratio to an average of 30 percent of its total yearly revenue, the minister said, without giving the exact figure the nation pays on debt service annually.

Senegal

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Turkey

TA0412072692 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] A commercial, economic, and technical cooperation agreement was signed between Turkey and Senegal in Dakar today. The agreement was signed by Industry and Commerce Minister Tahir Kose on behalf of Turkey and by Dialy Ndiaye, Senegalese minister of industries, commerce, and crafts.

In a statement during the signing ceremony, Kose said that Turkey and Senegal can cooperate especially in small- and medium-size enterprises.

Sierra Leone

NPFL Attacks Nigerians, Sierra Leoneans

AB0312214192 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Even though the focus of fighting in Sierra Leone's civil war has recently been in Kono District, it seems the Army can stumble across rebels just about anywhere. And a military patrol in what was thought to be a rebel-free area near Solema in the southeastern sector of the conflict zone clashed with rebels and at least one soldier is reported dead. From Freetown, Victor Samba telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to Sierra Leone's Army chief of staff, Brigadier [as heard] J.S. Gattoh, the soldiers were on routine patrol near Solema when they apparently surprised a rather disorganized group of rebels in the area. In the ensuing pursuit, shots were exchanged and Second Lieutenant Nansa Ray was hit in the leg. Army medical sources said that the wounded man later died of his wounds after losing a lot of blood.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Freetown say that two more Sierra Leoneans serving with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Monrovia have been killed. According to sources close to the Sierra Leonean Army, three other Sierra Leonean troops were wounded. An Army spokesman told me this morning that Lieutenant Kaloko and a noncommissioned officer had been killed in a successful attempt to retake land from NPFL fighters just outside Monrovia. Reports reaching Freetown from Monrovia suggest that NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] fighters are concentrating their attacks on positions they believe are occupied by Nigerian and Sierra Leonean troops. [end recording]

Arrests Allegedly Follow 'Subversive Meeting'

AB0312221692 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Text] Freetown, Dec 3 (AFP)—Sierra Leone police have arrested eight people since Tuesday [1 December], taking to 30 the number detained after an allegedly "subversive meeting" on November 21, police said here Thursday.

The latest detainees include former member of parliament Julius Sandy from the All People's Congress party of ousted president Joseph Momoh, a pharmacist, a businesswoman and two port officials, police said.

Police would not say what the charges were.

Last month, a spokesman for the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) said he could not rule out the possibility of a "coup plot being planned" at the meeting in Waterloo, 25 kilometres (15 miles) southeast of Freetown.

Six policemen and a soldier are among the other detainees. Police said they picked up 19 people as the meeting took place.

Since May 29, the West African country has been run by a military junta led by Captain Valentine Strasser, who overthrew General Momoh and pledged to strive for an end to a rebellion in eastern regions.

Togo

Shooting Reported in Lome; Four Wounded

AB0412134592 Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Lome, 4 Dec (AFP)—Four people, including two policemen, were wounded in the center of Lome this morning when security forces opened fire to disperse the inhabitants. According to witnesses, the forces also machine-gunned the headquarters of one of the main opposition parties.

Two policemen were wounded by the shots by an unknown person as they tried to protect some Nigerian tradesmen whose stalls were being ransacked by demonstrators not far from the main market, according to a policeman's version. This market has been closed down because of the general strike which was launched in the capital 19 days ago by the democratic opposition trade unions. The policemen returned the fire. In general confusion, reinforcements which arrived on the spot, also opened fire and threw tear gas grenades to disperse the inhabitants.

According to witnesses, the security forces also set fire to a house and machine-gunned the headquarters of Edem Kodjo's Togolese Union for Democracy situated in the same ward. No casualties were reported.

Gendarmes took position at the crossroads of the town center late this morning and the police made several arrests

President, Premier Meet, Urge Dialogue

AB0312141192 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Unattributed communique issued in Lome on 3 December on meeting between President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh]

[Text] We open this newscast with the following communique: The president of the Republic and the prime minister held a meeting today, 3 December, at the Presidential Palace. The country's two top-level leaders used the opportunity to seek solutions to the Togolese crisis. Both men pledged their sincere willingness to pursue dialogue, and held the view that the impasse in the country can only be overcome in a peaceful way. They decided to meet again at the Presidential Palace tomorrow, 4 December, to carry on with their talks.

Issued in Lome on 3 December 1992

Koffigoh Tells AFP Meeting 'Went Well'

AB0312213092 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Lome, Dec 3 (AFP) - Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh met President Gnassingbe Eyadema for the first time Thursday [3 December] since the two clashed over cabinet appointments and a general strike began.

After more than an hour of talks, Koffigoh told AFP that the meeting "went well," but would give no details. The two were to meet again Friday, a joint statement said. Lome and other southern Togolese towns have been paralysed by a general strike in support of Koffigoh since November 16, a week after he tried to sack two senior pro-Eyadema ministers from his interim government. [passage omitted]

Almost all government offices and much private business has been closed since the strike began, though the post office is providing a minimum service and taxis are running. Life has been close to normal, however, in northern parts of the country traditionally loyal to Eyadema, in power since 1967, and his former single state party, the People's Rally (RPT).

Koffigoh also attended a mass in memory of victims of a bloody attack by troops against his offices on December 3 last year, in a bid to put an end to his transitional government. [passage omitted] As Koffigoh was remembering it, his Defence Minister Inoussa Traore Bouraima, an RPT member, was laying a wreath on a monument to victims of a foiled coup bid against Eyadema in September 1986.

Defense Minister on Security Issues

AB0212151092 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 29 Nov 92

[Excerpts] National Defense Minister Inoussa Bouraima gave a news conference on 29 November. He provided clarifications on a number of questions relating to the demands that prompted the general strike called by the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and supported by the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II. In the following excerpt, Minister Bouraima speaks on security matters and the issue of opening the borders round the clock, as well as the neutrality of the army and the roundtable conference.

[Begin recording] Concerning security, I believe we discussed the issue at length at a joint meeting. At the time we are speaking, we have been able to deploy gendarmes in all prefectures. Every brigade comprises at least 10 gendarmes. We have reinforced the police stations in all the towns that are to be protected, and today, we are trying to see if we can increase this number.

In connection with the elections, we have drawn up a plan that has been submitted to the National Electoral Commission, with a budget for the deployment of an additional number of security forces to ensure the security of people throughout the national territory.

Today, people are talking about reinforcing security and reopening the borders. You know, it is contradictory to demand the opening of the borders around the clock and to demand the assurance of the security of people living in this country. This is not feasible. As you know, we

have a serious handicap in our country. Togo is the only country in the world whose capital is adjacent to the border of a neighboring country. If our capital were a little distant from this border, I do not think there would be a problem. You will agree with me that our eastern border is no longer closed. It is only the border near the capital, which is in direct contact with a neighboring country [Ghana], that has remained closed.

Concerning the neutrality of the army, this must be explained once and for all. By his statute and training, a soldier is already neutral. We have never seen any country in the world where a soldier has proclaimed his neutrality to the whole world. You will agree with me that although the strike was observed by some professional bodies, the security forces and the army stayed clear of this devastating movement. You know, neutrality has become such a taboo word to the extent that there are politicians, so-called democrats....[Bouraima changes thought] It is used by both those who understand it and those who do not understand it. Indeed, neutrality is demanded from certain bodies, namely magistrates, doctors, and the Togolese Armed Forces. In this country, we have seen top magistrates who are founding members of political parties. No one has ever asked them to proclaim their neutrality.

My friends, we must be very frank with one another. The prime minister and head of government implicitly supported the strike. This is because when a strike order is launched, all politicians should call on people to boycott it. The head of state called for a boycott of the strike at a support rally that took place at the Presidential Palace. The prime minister intervened in the mass media but implicitly decided not to call on workers to boycott the strike, so we can say that the prime minister supported the strike. [passage omitted]

You know, for about two years now, the Togolese Armed Forces have had to face more than one maneuver aimed at dividing them. They have resisted calls to disobedience. For about two years now, the Togolese Armed Forces have been humiliated, and subjected to calumnies and insults. I would like to say that we should love our Armed Forces because despite all the statements made about them, they work night and day. Despite the strikes and the difficulties in moving around town, they are there to ensure security for all.

To conclude, the mission assigned to all the commissions we set up to investigate the hostage taking at the High Council of the Republic [HCR] was clear: They were to identify the ringleaders. Once again, I hereby call for compassion for HCR members who were manhandled. In defense matters, we have what we call top secret defense, secret defense, and consultative defense. We performed our duty which consisted in finding out who the ringleaders were. Some ringleaders [words indistinct]. I told you earlier that investigations are still going on. It is not my mission to take these persons to court. That is not my job. [end recording]

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